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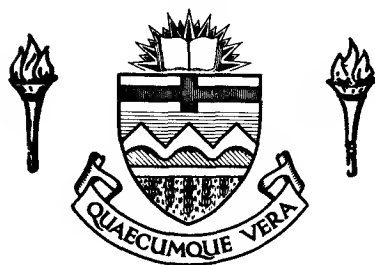
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1920-30

BUDGET SPEECH

OF

THE HON. C. R. MITCHELL

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DELIVERED ON THE 18th MARCH

1920

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA

On Moving the House into Committee of Supply

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



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BUDGET SPEECH
DELIVERED BY
HON. C. R. MITCHELL

Treasurer of the Province of Alberta

MARCH 18th, 1920

Mr. Speaker,—In moving that you do now leave the chair and that this House go into Committee of Supply, I should like to draw the attention of the House to a statement which I made last year on a similar occasion, that there was a distinct indication of improvement in our Revenues, which I hoped would lead at least to a balancing of Revenue and Expenditure.

That forecast has been duly verified, as is evident from the results of the past year's operations, which you will observe by a comparison of the public accounts laid upon the table a few days ago, and I am able to say that the Income of the Province for the year 1919 more than balances the Expenditure.

A WELL DEFINED RE-ACTION FROM ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

I am sure this position will be most gratifying to those interested in the finances of the Province, inasmuch as it shows a well defined re-action from the adverse conditions prevalent during the war, conditions under which we were carrying on Government with more or less difficulty, particularly in respect to the collection of Revenue. Instead of the conditions which then prevailed, a new era has set in, and in the future we may expect a greater buoyancy of Revenue than has been the case in the past.

This improvement which was noted early in the year and which was predicted, received a decided check in the unusual drought that prevailed in the Southern portion of this and other western provinces last year.

Alberta has gone through one of its most difficult years, so far as business which forms the basic industry of this province is concerned, viz., that of agriculture. A very large proportion of this province was stricken with drought. In some sections only a small crop was harvested, but happily, in other sections, Nature was more generous, and we closed the year with a fairly good average as far as production and value of production were concerned.

When adverse conditions overtake the farmers of the province the urban centres naturally suffer as well, and since it is the duty of the Government to collect and disburse moneys in behalf of all its people, the effect is soon apparent in depleted resources at the disposal of the Treasurer, and this condition must naturally interfere with the development of the country as a whole and particularly those centres which are more or less dependent upon the general prosperity of the country.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Accounts for the past fiscal year, I regret to say, were somewhat delayed in being laid on the table of this House, and it is possible you have not had an opportunity of investigating them, in as full and complete a manner as you might have desired prior to the introduction of the budget debate. However, I wish to say that ample opportunity will be given for an investigation of these accounts, and by the time this debate has concluded, and the estimates which form the subject matter of the debate have been discussed in detail in committee, I am satisfied that members opposite will forego any desire for further investigation—

Members on this side of the House, of course, have more confidence in our Public accounts than those on the other side.

Mr. Weir—What about us, don't we count at all?

Mr. Mitchell—If the honourable gentleman will allow me to continue my sentence, I will include them too. All I want to say in respect to the cross benches, is that they are somewhat uncertain themselves, as to whether they have confidence in the Government at all times, and on all occasions, and it is not for me to express an opinion as to what they might or might not do.

COMPARISON OF 1918 WITH 1919.

Turning now, Mr. Speaker, to the Public Accounts, which have been tabled, they show for the year 1919 a total Revenue on Income account of \$9,642,739.32—an increase over the year 1918 of \$1,981,977.58, thus bearing out the prediction of my last year's statement, in which it was pointed out that the year 1919 had opened up favourably as far as collections were concerned.

The expenditure on ordinary account amounted to \$9,325,748.54, exceeding that of 1918 by \$1,021,941.99, so that I am able to announce an actual surplus for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1919, of \$316,990.78. Out of this surplus there was set aside the sum of \$200,000 as a reimbursement to Capital Account, on certain expenditures, such as Patriotic, Relief, etc., during recent years.

I might add that it is intended to continue this policy in the future, i.e., in any year when a surplus on income account is available, a portion of it will be set aside as a refund against extraordinary expenditures charged to Capital Account, but for which no tangible assets exist. Such payments in the past have included Patriotic expenditures and disbursements in connection with Drought Relief. It is necessary that these items be charged up to Capital Account, because when the conditions that require such extraordinary payments are present, it is our usual experience also to find difficulty in securing ample supplies of money.

I think it is good financing to carry on a policy of this kind, provided that at the earliest possible opportunity when Revenues become more buoyant, we see to it that those Capital Expenditures laid against Assets which are not tangible, but which are necessary in the interests of the future development of this province, are restored in due course.

I shall not dwell with too great detail upon the individual items of Revenue and Expenditure which are fully set out in the Public Accounts before you, but an analysis of the chief items contributory to the increased Revenue may prove of interest.

REVENUE.

From the Dominion School Lands Account we received \$11,671 more than we estimated, and \$125,000 more than was received the year previous.

Dominion Subsidy, while not exceeding the estimate, was nearly \$83,000.00 in excess of the actual amount received in 1918.

The Provincial Secretary's Department shows an increase of \$42,519.00 over their estimate, made up mostly of increased receipts under the Theatre Goers' Tax Act. The Departmental increase over 1918 amounted to \$147,054.00.

The Attorney General's Department exceeded its estimate by \$366,668.00. Of this amount Liquor Vendors' Stock contributed \$177,769.00 more than was estimated; increase in the Land Titles receipts makes up the balance. The revenue of this Department, however, exceeded the actual revenue of 1918 by \$526,525.00.

The Departments of Public Works, Education and Agriculture, while not to any extent revenue-producing Departments, slightly exceeded their estimates. There was an increase in the Dairy revenue of \$300,000.00 over the year 1918.

The Municipal Affairs collected less than was estimated, but the total collection exceeded the year 1918 by \$400,000.00.

The Telephone Department received more than its estimated figure by \$13,289.00. The previous year's revenue was passed by some \$260,000.00.

In the Treasury Department there was no appreciable difference in revenue.

Various sundry votes account for \$130,399.00.

Those miscellaneous items go to make up the increased revenue of about \$2,000,000.00.

EXPENDITURE.

On the Expenditure side there is a rather remarkable approximation to the amount estimated in most Departments; however, I wish to draw your attention to the items which go to make up the million or more greater expenditure in 1919 than was made in 1918.

On Public Debt interest there was a saving of \$50,000.00, due to the fact that \$1,000,000.00 of our authorized borrowings remained unissued during the year.

On Public Works, there was a saving of about \$145,000.00 on the estimated expenditure.

The Education Department kept well within its estimate, having a margin to the good of \$136,985.00.

Agriculture and Statistics exceeded the estimated expenditure by a small amount only.

The Attorney General kept well within his estimate by \$27,000.00, and the Public Health estimates balanced very well, as did also the Municipal Affairs.

The Miscellaneous Vote exceeded the estimate by \$152,559.00.

This excess was caused chiefly by the payment of \$43,480.00 in bonuses to Civil Servants, additional requirements of the Returned Soldiers' commission amounting to \$84,000, which was entirely unexpected; also \$30,000 additional was required by the Provincial Police. The Telephone Department also required \$20,000.00 more than was estimated, but which was offset by surplus revenue.

You will observe one thing, Mr. Speaker, that on the Revenue side we had a very satisfactory showing, almost every Department bringing in more than we estimated, and very much more than we actually received in 1918. Notwithstanding this, it will be noted that the different Departments, almost without exception, kept within their estimated expenditures, indicating that the closest and strictest supervision was kept on the expenditures of 1919 by the various Departments concerned.

There were some savings of course, which were due to conditions of the country, such as the difficulty of securing proper labour, and in this way construction programmes were interfered with and in that way some money was saved. However, generally speaking, it must be noted with some degree of congratulation that the various Departments of the Government service instead of exceeding their estimated expenditures kept well within the mark.

PROVINCIAL POLICE.

I should like to refer a few moments to the question of the Provincial Police. A few years ago the criminal work of this Province was looked after for the paltry sum of \$75,000.00 plus a small amount of money that was used in connection with our plain clothes detective force, for the enforcement of the Liquor License Act. We find now, instead of our expenditures for that purpose being about \$100,000.00, that it costs us almost half a million, and that has been and will continue to be a very serious drain on the Revenues of this Province.

Those who are unacquainted with the difficulties that surround the administration of the liquor business in this country, and the costly police services in connection therewith, may conclude that the surplus of the past year was contributed to a certain extent by the receipts from Liquor Vendors' stores. This error perhaps is pardonable, as I frankly admit that I personally was misled by the apparent profit on the liquor business; but if you investigate the situation carefully and realize that the cost of our police is directly attributable to the fact, that we have a Liquor Act in force, I think your views on that point will be considerably modified.

I am intending to lay on the table later on, a statement* of Income Account, showing the total income for 1919 and the total expenditure for 1919, which will make clear how the difference of \$316,990.78 is made up.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the next item that I desire to deal with is that of the Public Debt. I will be very brief in this respect, and content myself by saying that the bonded indebtedness of the Province as at December 31st, 1919, amounted to \$34,635,200.00, with a sinking fund of \$980,623.28, leaving a net bonded indebtedness of \$33,634,576.72.

A detailed statement of the Public Debt is shown in the Public Accounts.** It will be noticed there is a net increase in the bonded debt of the Province over 1919 of \$2,888,427.25. This does not take into account our indebtedness on Provincial Savings Certificates, which is considerably over a million and a half.

The increase in the bonded debt is represented by the sale of two bond issues. One is for \$1,000,000.00, sold January, 1919, on a basis of 5.57 per cent, and the other is for \$3,000,000.00 sold December 20, 1919, on a basis of 5.99 per cent. Only a portion of the latter loan, however, is chargeable against 1919, as a considerable proportion of the proceeds were not paid into the Treasury until January, 1920.

Both of the issues were 5½ per cent, the period of the former being for twenty years and the latter ten years.

CREDIT OF THE PROVINCE GOOD.

I think one of the very favourable features in connection with our financial situation, is the fact, that this Province has not had, during the last year, nor even the year before, large bond issues maturing at this unfortunate time.

I know of no other province in Canada, ranking with this province in size and importance, that has carried on its business during the past year with less dependence upon outside sources of capital. Other provinces last year were called upon to go into the money markets for very large sums and large bond issues were made in the month of December. Some of the older provinces of Canada made heavy borrowings, and particularly in the month of January last, further heavy borrowings were made, not only by western provinces, but by eastern provinces as well, and very little of that money was new money. Most of it went to retire bonds that were issued during the war and are now maturing from year to year.

The policy of this Province during the war was not to issue Short Time Securities of any kind, with the exception of our Saving Certificates, and the consequence is, that we find this year, no maturing obligation to meet, and any borrowings that were made, resulted in new funds that could be used directly on productive and necessary undertakings.

*See Statement No. 1—Appendix.

**See Statement No. 2—Appendix.

Our first maturing obligation will occur in the year 1922.

I think, the fact that we were not called upon to use our full loan authorization of last year, and that instead of borrowing the full amount, we were able to get along with \$1,000,000.00 less, is evidence of the care that was exercised in connection with this phase of our activities. We borrowed fairly freely from the banks during last year. These loans, however, were later retired from our bond issues. A policy of borrowing from our bank temporarily and selling our Saving Certificates, made it possible for the Treasury Department to choose its own time for placing its bond issues on the market, and we received more favourable returns than we would have obtained earlier in the year.

This year an effort may be made to do some of our financing within the boundaries of the Province, and if preliminary efforts prove this plan to be feasible, which I have no reason to doubt, many advantages will accrue both to the Treasury and the investing public. You will readily understand that an ideal condition of affairs could be brought about if all our public debt were taken up by the people of the Province. First, they would take more active interest in the administrative success of their own Government; secondly, they would reap the benefit derived from keeping the interest paid upon the debt distributed among the people of the Province for circulation here instead of having the ever-recurring bond interest payments transmitted to London, New York, or Eastern Canada. Furthermore, all exchanges and transmission charges would thus be eliminated.

I hope if conditions are favourable, there will be an effort made during the coming year to place some of our proposed loans for this year with our own people. I am seriously contemplating, at least, with respect to a portion of our borrowings, to place an internal loan within this Province. (Hear, hear!) I think, Mr. Speaker, that if we can do that, it is very desirable that we should undertake it. (Hear, hear!)

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

With reference to the Assets of this Province, I have been in the habit in years gone by of laying upon this table a statement of the assets of the Province, and I shall follow that practice upon this occasion.* However, the question of the material and tangible assets of this Province, important as they are and large as they may be compared with our public debt, nevertheless they are not nearly so important, and have not nearly the same direct bearing upon our ability to borrow at advantageous rates of interest upon the security of the bonds themselves, as have the character of the people in this Province, the nature of the industries carried on in this Province, the stability of the business enterprises carried on, and lastly, the kind of administration given by the Government of this Province. If the Government of the day is playing fast and loose with the public moneys of this Province, if they are expending without due regard to the necessities of the case; if they are not collecting from the people and from the proper people and from the proper sources of revenue, the money that they ought to be collecting, so that their revenues are not suffi-

*See Statement No. 3—Appended.

cient to carry on public business properly, then I say that Government is not discharging its full duty and is not placing the Province which it represents in a favourable position before the monied markets of the world. For that reason, I think that one of the chief assets of this Province is the character of the people, the character of the administration, and, last but not least, our ability to impose a tax which will, in the long run, be sufficient to meet maturing obligations from year to year. (Hear, hear!) As a matter of fact, all that, stands apart from the tangible assets that we have (and we all know that so far as assets are concerned they are not for sale), it is never the intention of a country that the assets should be placed under the hammer and sold and the public debt realized. The real security that stands behind our financial program as well as the security of our bonds is our annual revenues and our power to increase taxation to the limit of requirements to which we might properly go without imposing an undue hardship upon the people. For this reason the administration of Provincial affairs which involves expenditure must be conducted along careful lines and we must not permit ourselves to be stampeded into unnecessary and unproductive enterprises, nor lend too ready an ear to demands of new schemes for social betterment. The fact is society today is so highly organized, that undue pressure is continually being brought to bear to force added expenditure for social and other purposes, which though all very worthy in themselves, can be carried to such an extent as to over-reach not only our annual sources of revenue, but even such resources as remain latent.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

I should like here to draw attention to the fact that our arrears of taxes on land alone at the end of last year amounted to \$2,347,824.38; other arrears amounted to \$1,120,295.84, making a total of \$3,468,120.22. Now this is a relatively large sum of money to have outstanding, but we must consider the circumstances under which this situation exists, and when I tell you that on the direct taxation upon land the arrears are double of all the arrears of taxation combined, you will see that it is largely attributable to the difficult and trying times which some of the agricultural portions of the Province have been undergoing in recent years. However, the indications are that we have passed the worst so far as drought is concerned in this country, and if the present high price of farm produce continues, I think perhaps a large proportion of the people who are owing taxes to the Province, will in the near future, be able to satisfy this obligation.

THE ESTIMATES.

I now come to the most essential part of my statement to this House, namely, the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending December 31st, 1920, and which I hope are sufficiently comprehensive to meet with a measurable degree of approval on the part of the opposition.

According to the estimates which are now before you, we propose to increase very largely our expenditures on revenue account during the current year over what they were in 1919. The total estimated

revenue on income account is \$10,582,602.77, and the total estimated expenditure \$10,555,507.54, leaving an estimated surplus of \$27,095.23.

Perhaps that estimated surplus is nothing to be very esthusiastic about. Other governments at other times have laid estimates upon the table for the fiscal year, which did not even show an expected surplus, but absolutely expected a deficit, and in older countries very large deficits have often been anticipated in the budget that was presented to a legislature, so that even if this expected surplus should not materialize, there will be nothing serious to take objection to in that respect, it will only indicate that our hopes of obtaining a revenue, that we have carefully and conscientiously estimated we should get, have not materialized; and it might also show that some unexpected expenditures have been rendered necessary through the year.

In a summary way I will give you a brief statement by departments of the 1920 estimates as compared with the actual receipts and expenditures for the year 1919 on Income account, and also a summary of the capital expenditure for 1920.*

In estimating our expenditures we have kept within the limit. A good deal is heard these days about group government, Mr. Speaker, and when we were considering the estimates for the present year, I began to think that we have group government here. I found each and every minister thinking that his own department was the only sphere of activity in this Province, and that what he was proposing to do was the most important of all the energies and activities of this Government. That will give you a suggestion that it is not a simple matter to keep expenditure within the limits set by our revenues. I believe that we shall collect the revenue that we have estimated, and I hope that we shall be able to keep our expenditures down to the mark which we have estimated. In addition to the income expenditure of slightly over ten million and a half, we propose a capital expenditure of over nine million, so that our budget on the whole, taking income and capital expenditure combined, represents a fairly large sum of money for this current year. It is very much larger than we have been called upon to spend in the years gone by, and it is as far as the Government felt it ought to go at this particular period.

We have not put in our estimates provision for all the things we should like to have provided for—I think the Minister of Education will bear me out in that—there were a number of things he would like to have seen included in the estimates, but which it was not thought we could meet. The Minister of Health, too, feels that health is the important thing in this Province just now, and that we are not giving due consideration to that. However, there is one safety valve, there is one decided and absolute check on our desires to comply with the demands of various organizations, and that is the extent of our expected income, so that we have trimmed our sails accordingly.

I should like to say with respect to our 1920 estimates, that we expect to have a greater income this year than we did last year, and we are proposing to spend very much more in 1920 than we spent in 1919, and particularly on capital account. Yet our revenue last year

*See Statement No. 4—Appended.

came in beyond our expectations. However, what revenue we did receive was through the ordinary channels, and we have every reason to believe it will be maintained during the current year. So sure am I upon that point, that I have estimated for the present year almost a million more than was actually received in 1919, and this without adding to any of our taxation or bringing in any new items of taxation. A brief analysis of our expectations with respect to revenue might not be out of place, because some people may wonder where we are going to get this extra million dollars.

We expect to get from our School Lands Fund as compared with what we actually got in 1919, an increase of \$112,776.10. I will quote the nearest round figures for the sake of brevity: Last year we got five hundred and eighty-seven thousand in the Provincial Treasurer's Department. We expect to get one hundred and fifteen thousand more in 1920. The Attorney General's Department expects to get two hundred and seventy-three thousand more, the Provincial Secretary's Department expect two hundred and sixty-three thousand more, Public Works sixty-five thousand, Education Department twenty-eight thousand, Agricultural Department forty-three thousand, Telephone Department three hundred and fifty-seven thousand, Municipal Affairs Department three hundred and eighty-three thousand, and the Health Department twenty-two thousand more. There is considerable increase in revenue in each of the departments. This increase of a million is spread pretty generally and evenly through the various revenue producing departments. For instance, in the Treasury Department we expect an increase in the Succession Duties; The Attorney General's Department, in Land Title and Fines; then as we are spending more money on Mothers' Allowances, we shall get a corresponding increase from the municipalities of the Province. The Motor Vehicles Act will bring in more, as also The Railway Mileage Act. We intend to amend the Game Act, so that there will be a considerably larger amount of revenue this year than heretofore, amounting probably to twenty-five thousand, and we expect a larger collection from the Municipal Department, partly by reason of our tax recovery proceedings, and partly by reason of the fact that some taxes which were not received at the end of the year, will come in early this year.

INCOME EXPENDITURE.

Now with respect to our expenditure, while we expect nearly a million dollars more revenue, we also expect to spend more according to these estimates. We expect to get \$939,863.45 more than we got last year, and we expect to spend one million more than we spent last year. I will lay on the table also a detailed statement of revenue and expenditure on income account for the coming year, and show you how we arrived at the expected surplus of twenty-seven thousand.*

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

Our expenditures on capital account will be very high this year. As I said they will amount to over nine and a quarter million dollars, and I think perhaps I should give this House some information as to

*See Statement No. 5—Appended.

how that amount is made up. Capital Expenditure on Public Works alone amounts to \$2,454,626.01. In 1919 we spent \$1,381,283.15. That indicates that we expect to expend on Public Works alone over a million dollars more in 1920 than in 1919. Some of the larger items that enter into our capital expenditure are as follows:

Bridges five hundred and fifty thousand; maintenance and construction of main highways two hundred and fifty thousand; legislative, departmental and public buildings, seventy-five thousand; alterations and furnishings, twenty thousand; additions to hospital, Ponoka, \$199,590.00; Alberta Provincial police buildings, \$25,000.00; sites and construction public buildings, \$75,000.00; construction of Court House, Medicine Hat, \$98,000.00; institute of technology at Calgary, \$500,000.00; institute for mentally deficient children, \$175,000.00; to complete schools of agriculture, \$251,000.00; tuberculosis hospital at Keith, \$59,000.00. Adding those together they go to make up the two million and a half of Public Works capital expenditure. The other expenditures on capital account are as follows: Education Department proposes to spend \$220,000.00—\$70,000.00 of that is for loans to normal students, \$100,000.00 to provide advances to school districts, enabling them to meet coupons on debentures and to keep their schools operated, such as for teachers' salaries. The Agricultural Department are calling for a capital expenditure of \$1,371,500.00, which is a rather large amount. This is to take care of the expenditures for relief in southern Alberta; we are taking liens, of course, for the greater part of that, but we cannot say how much of it we shall get back. However, we estimate we shall get back this year \$300,000.00. Then we have in that amount an item of free freight which is on the transportation of feed for cattle from one part of the Province to the other, so that for those two items alone we are asking for \$1,200,000.00 in the Agricultural Department. The Dairy and Poultry industry are being given this year \$750,000.00; of course that money all comes back. It is a revolving vote. But I have to show it in the expenditures for the year. The Railways and Telephone Department are asking for four million for new construction. The Municipal Affairs Department are asking us to provide them with \$120,000.00 this year, in order that taxes may be paid on lands forfeited to the Crown. This is an item we shall get back, but it must be shown in our expenditure. Then we have miscellaneous votes of \$127,500.00 under the heading of capital expenditure. Our capital expenditure then for the year 1920 totals \$9,334,486.91. We should deduct from that the sum of \$750,000.00 dairy vote, because it comes back to us within the year. For the purpose of comparing our capital expenditures this year with last year, we also should deduct that one million two hundred thousand for relief, as it is an unusual expenditure, and it is taken care of by liens, so that if those two large items are deducted there remains a net expenditure for our usual services of \$7,384,486.91.

Mr. Hoadley—Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the Hon. Minister what revenue the Province derives from the loaning of \$750,000.00 to dairying?

Mr. Mitchell—We receive \$750,000.00. We have to show it both in our expenditure and in our revenue. This is done each year.

Mr. Hoadley—What I want to get at is that the dairy industry of the Province receives the use of \$750,000.00 of the people's money without paying any interest on it.

Mr. Mitchell—Mr. Speaker, I believe with the exception of some small margin that is the case. Whether we should place at the disposal of the farmers of this country, three-quarters of a million dollars to help the developments of what is becoming now one of the most important branches of the agricultural industry of this Province is, of course, a question of policy. Whether we ought to place this large sum at the disposal of the people without charge perhaps is a question that we may have to re-consider.

Mr. Kemmis—I think it is a question of good book-keeping. I do not think the Treasury Department is justified in putting \$750,000.00 at the disposal of the dairy industry. We have got to find that money and the interest ought to be charged up.

Mr. Mitchell—Well, if the Honourable friend objects to our doing that, why we shall have to take it into consideration, but just at the present time we cannot change our policy, and I do not know that we want to. The matter is open for discussion.

Mr. Pearson—It is not a question of policy, it is a matter of interest on the money.

Mr. Mitchell—It is just a question of whether we should or should not place an accommodation of that kind for the use of the farmers of this country free of charge. It measures the degree of interest we are taking in agricultural industries in this country (applause)—it does not even measure it, it only in part measures it.

Mr. Hoadley—May I ask the Hon. Minister a question? Does he not think it would be better business if he showed in his estimates what it cost the Province of Alberta to loan that money without giving the amount.

Mr. Mitchell—Mr. Speaker, that can all be found out by investigating the dairy commissioners' expenses in the Public Accounts—that is—the expenses of the Dairy Commissioners' office. We have the Dairy Commissioner and his assistants, and we charge a certain amount, and we get some money back.

Mr. R. Campbell—Then the interest forms a bonus for the dairy industries, and you tax coal.

Mr. Mitchell—Mr. Speaker, we tax the dairy farmers too.

PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCE.

In dealing with the question of production in this Province during last year, I will lay a detailed statement on the table.*

It is sufficient to say that this estimate with the value of the Agricultural Products this year has been about two hundred and forty million. And while the amount of produce raised has decreased, the value has slightly increased over the previous year.

*See Statement No. 6—Appended.

Dairy Industry.

The Dairy Industry in Alberta now ranks third among all the Provinces in Canada, first and second place being held by Quebec and Ontario respectively.

Of the four Western Provinces, Alberta was, in 1919, the leading dairy Province, although in third place in 1915, and the butter output in 1919 was \$10,500,000.00, and the total value of Alberta Dairy Products in the same year amounted to well over \$31,000,000.00.

As a result of our standardization of our creamery butter, wide and appreciative markets have been secured for it, in fact, during the past year, substantial quantities were shipped to large markets in both eastern and western Canada, the United States and Europe.

The assistance given by the Government has been in the nature of working capital under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner.

In connection with the coal production, it is very interesting to note that the total value of the coal production in Canada, which was one hundred and three million—Alberta produced minerals to the value of twenty-one million, or 12 per cent. of the whole production of Canada, as against 10 per cent. the previous year.

The amount of coal produced in Alberta during 1919 was about 36 per cent. of the total amount produced in Canada.

COST OF LEGISLATION.

Now Mr. Speaker, I see an item here in the estimates (Comparative Statement for 1920 as compared with 1914).*

We have been met at all times by demands from one source or another for increases at various times. The cost of living has gone up, the cost of materials, the cost of doing work, the cost of Government—everything has gone up in the way of expenses, excepting one item that I find in the estimates, and I think perhaps those who are responsible for that are sometimes not given enough credit in this Province for the work they do—for the responsibilities that fall upon their shoulders, not only during the term that this House is in session, but through the nine or ten months of the year after the close and before the opening of the annual session. Members of the legislature are not in the habit of relaxing their efforts when the session closes. As a matter of fact some of their most important duties are performed during the interval. So that I think the people do not properly realize, do not properly appreciate the value of the work and services which members of the legislature render to the Province year by year. The questions that come up for consideration before this House are becoming more complex each year, the amounts of money that must be dealt with, voted and expended, are growing very large. I turn to one item of the estimates and that is the vote for legislation, and in 1914 I find that it cost for the legislature, including the Speaker, the Leader

*See Statement No. 7—Appended.

of the Opposition, and the Deputy Speaker, \$90,500.00 to run this legislature, apart from the clerical staff and the printing and binding of statutes, as those are items for which we have no control. In 1920 it was \$93,750.00, an increase of about \$3,250.00, and this is accountable for the fact that we have added the two overseas members. It is therefore very refreshing to find that in the midst of departmental increases, in almost every branch of every department, we find that the legislature has pursued the even tenor of its way, so far as increases are concerned.

SALARIES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Among the many factors that are contributing to the higher cost of Government in the Province has been a necessity of increasing the salaries of civil service officials. The annual bonus in addition to regular increases has been provided, and these increases will be in addition to regular advances in grading by the efficiency officer. The grading of officials added \$88,875.00 to the several departmental pay lists on the morning of January 1st, 1919. The bonus paid in October last amounted to \$43,390.00, and another bonus of approximately \$45,000.00 will fall due shortly. We have 500 employees on the regular staff of the Telephone Department, and 800 when the construction period is on. Apart altogether from the telephone service the Government nearly always has about 1,000 persons in their employ, of whom 800 to 850 are engaged upon administrative work in one or other of the departments.

RURAL CREDITS.

I intend to say something about rural credits, and draw your attention to the fact that the farmers of this Province are taking a greater interest in the act than heretofore has been the case. During the last six or eight months we have incorporated a considerable number of new societies. We have now eleven societies organized with a total membership of 432 members, the average membership is about 34, and the total amount of capital subscribed is \$43,000.00, and the amount paid up \$8,640.00. There were only two societies operating last year, one received an interest rate from the bank of 6½%, and the other one 7%. This year we are having difficulty with the banks in connection with the interest rate, and it is now more difficult because we have eleven societies instead of two. I should like to say right here that the banks are not doing their part willingly in support of the benefits of this act, and whatever pressure can be brought to bear upon these financial concerns to secure better co-operation with the Government in facilitating the cheaper money for farmers will be exerted to the fullest possible extent in the future. Just now I am negotiating with the banks to obtain a uniform rate, preferably 6½% if possible. Manitoba last year obtained a rate of 6%, but that rate was refused to them for another year. I am in hopes of obtaining at the close of the session some settlement with the banks, whereby we can have a rate as near to that given to Manitoba as is possible. Interest rates in that Province generally speaking are lower than in Saskatchewan or in Alberta, and I hardly think that we can get the same rate as Manitoba. Perhaps the reason for the difference is the more advanced state of development of that Province.

However, we feel these conditions are only temporary, and are due entirely to the drought conditions in the area in which the societies happened to be formed.

FARM LOAN ACT.

With respect to the Farm Loan Act, I want to say that proper consideration has been given to the advisability of putting this act into operation. For a young Province, I think we have displayed proper caution in proceeding with the operation of this act. We placed it on the statute books in good faith. We placed it there expecting that the source and supply of cheap money would be available to us in sufficiently large sums to make the undertaking of so ambitious a plan workable.

To make loans at 6 and 6½ per cent. it would be necessary to obtain money at or near 5 per cent. To secure this money in adequate amounts, at these rates, is impossible now, and there is no bright prospect of better conditions in this respect for some time to come. You may say that other provinces are operating a similar act. I quite agree with you that they are. I think perhaps etiquette, if nothing else, might prevent me from entering into a discussion of the relative merits of not operating the act, and operating the act under the same conditions, under which they, having started, are obliged to continue the operations of their act. We could have gone to the Dominion Government as some provinces did, and got a million or so. We could have taken some sinking funds and loaned that money out for thirty years had we wished to do so. We could have sold short date bonds, from one year to ten, or perhaps demand or thirty day bonds, as was the case with some other provinces, and loaned that money out for thirty years, or we could have drawn overdrafts on our bank as was the case with some other provinces and loaned that money out for thirty years. We could have had a reasonable amount of money at a reasonable rate per cent, but we could not have obtained money from what I consider a proper and desirable source, a source that would give a guarantee of a considerable supply, and for that reason we choose to take a definite stand in this matter and refuse to put the act in operation.

However, we have not been idle. We have been called upon to give assistance to the farming industry in this country in other directions. Large advances have been made, by way of Seed Grain Relief and in connection with the Live Stock Encouragement Act.

Our guarantees to Municipalities for Seed Grain amounts to over two and one quarter million dollars. We have taken Seed Grain Liens to the amount of one million for 1919, and our guarantees in this connection for 1920 we estimate, will reach at least to three million dollars.

The Live Stock Encouragement Act has been the authority for loans of \$1,507,663.00 to the farmers of the country, at a rate of 5%.

You will see that even if we have not operated the Farm Loan Act in the interests of the farming community, we have at least, not been unmindful of certain conditions which surrounded their industry and have made provision for assistance in other directions.

PROSPECTS FOR 1921.

In conclusion I should like to draw your attention to what is before us for the year 1921.

I have dealt with our public accounts for 1919 and with our estimates for the current year, but we are not stopping at the year 1920, we must go on. We must not only think for this year, but we must think and provide for what is to come later. Our requirements for the current year are very much in excess of what they were last year. I anticipate that the requirements of 1921 will bear a proportionate relationship to 1920.

We have not yet reached the peak load of our expenditures, even if we undertake no new services or introduce no new social legislation of any kind, which would involve increased expenditures.

Now let us make a forecast of what is likely to occur in 1920.

We have under construction at the present time certain essential institutions, such as "The Feeble Minded Institution," which will involve a large amount of capital expenditure, and we will also be required to gather these feeble minded from various parts of the Province, and place them in the institutions and maintain them there. Then there is the Mental Hospital at Ponoka, which requires expansion every year. It is hoped, however, that with the establishment of the Feeble Minded Institution in Edmonton, that the hospital at Ponoka will not require many further additions.

The proposed Alberta Teachers' College will be started this year, and that institution will be bound to grow.

The Minister of Education tries to cheer me up to a certain degree, as to the modest way in which he intends to undertake this work and the class and character of the buildings, which will be necessary. But that institution is going to take money, no matter how modest his notions may be in that respect. There are three new Schools of Agriculture to be completed this year, and they will require an equipment, and the staff will have to be engaged and paid. Then we have the School of Technology and the new Normal School at Calgary, construction of which will be started this year.

A half million dollars has been provided for that splendid institution, for it will be a splendid one and a credit to the Province and to Calgary, and I hope the Institute of Technology will be of just as much use, and indeed far greater, to the citizens of Calgary and this Province, than the University of Calgary would have been.

However, that institution is going to take money; it is going to take fuel and caretaking. It will require a large staff and salaries will have to be paid. We also have to provide for a certain amount of expansion in connection with the Tuberculosis Institution at Keith. At the present time the Dominion Government is bearing the greater part of the expense of that institution. We provide only for a certain number of beds and our proportion of the cost is about two hundred thousand, but sooner or later, the whole institution will have to be taken over according to agreement, so that taking all these things into consideration, these additional buildings will require

addition to the Public Debt. Addition to the Public Debt means addition to the interest charges, which must be met out of revenue each year. Then we have our salary increases in the various departments. We have the increased cost of construction on everything we do, and we do not get the same value for our money now that we used to. We must take all these things into consideration. The development of the Mothers' Allowance Act and other things of that character, also the development of the Public Health will make further inroads on the exchequer. So far as the future is concerned, I can see clearly the necessity of doing everything possible to bring the present taxation laws to the maximum of efficiency.

I see no immediate hope of cutting down any of our present services. We have gone over that aspect of the case year in and year out, and this year we have given greater attention to that phase of the matter than ever before. I do not like to challenge the Opposition, because—my estimates are not through—the budget debate is not through, but if I could say it in a mild mannered way, I would like to ask them if they would study the expenditures as set out in these estimates, go into each detail—and then come to me and give me some suggestions as to what items of expenditure might be eliminated from the estimates next year that were included in the present year. I mean a substantial item, an amount that will mean something.

We are bound to receive criticism from the other side, but to get criticism effective it must be substantial, must relate to substantial items.

Mr. Weir—Might I ask the Honourable Gentleman a question? Does he hold that same white flag to the members on the Cross Benches?

Mr. Mitchell—I am afraid I cannot be sure of that enemy. Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I have been frank about anticipating the future. I do not think I have anticipated it in a way in which I should not have. I think it is proper that we should analyse these things.

Mr. R. Campbell—In connection with the estimate on revenue what amount do you expect to receive from Royalty on Furs?

Mr. Mitchell—I have not estimated quite as much as I noticed one of the provinces that estimated about two hundred and fifty thousand. Our estimate is twenty-five thousand.

I am not taking a pessimistic view of these matters, but I realize that certain things must be done, and no matter what Government is in power, they will have to carry them on. They will not do so because they are obliged to, but because they are necessary for the country's good. That is the reason we have these added expenditures looming up in the future. Now there is only one way this thing can be adequately met, and that is by the development of our country through the introduction of more population and the placing of that population, where the greatest amount of production will result from the efforts of the people.

I believe this is the kind of country that will appeal to outsiders of other parts of the world, and I believe this Province, of all Provinces in Canada, will get the maximum of immigration in the immediate future and in the years to come. The foundations of this country have been well and truly laid, and this is due in no small degree to the support this Government has usually received from the honourable members opposite when moneys have had to be voted for the general development and welfare of the Province and its people.

In years gone by we have had very little opposition from members on the other side of the house with respect to the budgets submitted from year to year. They have been most generous in their treatment of annual budgets and have been agreeable to allowing the budget to go through, not always without a debate or even serious criticism, but usually they have properly realized the necessity of an adequate supply for carrying on the business of the country.

Finally, then, if we get a greater population, we get this development. If we get the energies of our present population and the population that is to come directed in the proper channels, then I can see that Alberta, rich as she is in natural resources, with potentialities that are capable of expansion to an unknown degree, will face the year 1921 and succeeding years without any fear of depression, without misgivings that our present commitments in the way of expenditures have been too heavy, and I believe if we can take care of what we have committed ourselves to for the next few years, we are doing, and will be doing, all that the public of Alberta should expect of us in the way of expansion. (Applause).

STATEMENT NO. 1

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Year ending Dec. 31st, 1919.

Revenue.

Dominion Subsidy	\$1,621,075.00
School Lands	586,571.23
Grant to Seed Fair	652.67
Treasury Department	428,152.67
Provincial Secretary's Department	1,200,994.36
Attorney General's Department	1,234,928.21
Public Works Department	300,929.86
Agriculture Department	193,997.25
Dairy and Poultry Industry	639,098.68
Public Health Department	12,062.18
Telephone Department	1,638,263.22
Legislation	2,525.00
Executive Council	114.00
Education Department	31,183.99
School Libraries—Supplies and Prem. Treas. Bonds—Adjustments	26,094.92
King's Printer	8,823.59
Municipal Affairs Department	1,653,540.77
Public Utilities	3,720.00
Miscellaneous	60,011.72
	<u>\$9,642,739.32</u>

Expenditure:

Public Debt	\$1,228,854.31
Civil Government	583,021.48
Legislation	142,104.64
Administration of Justice	688,847.49
Public Works	1,227,040.10
Education	1,437,208.76
Agriculture and Statistics	516,117.87
Dairy and Poultry Industry	629,492.45
Public Health Department	293,318.33
Telephone Department	1,620,418.07
General Administrative Purposes	146,937.10
Municipal Affairs	108,727.18
Miscellaneous	698,431.13
Remissions	3,029.73
Grouard S.D. No. 2567, Payment coupons and interest	2,199.90
Reimbursement of Funds expended out of Cap- ital Account for Patriotic Purposes prior to 1919, Warrant O/C No. 136/20	200,000.00
	<u>\$9,525,748.54</u>
	<u>\$ 116,990.78</u>

STATEMENT NO. 2

TOTAL BONDED DEBT AT DECEMBER 31st, 1919.

4%	Debentures, due 1938, issued for purchase of Telephone System -----	\$ 2,000,200.00
4%	Debentures, due 1922 (Convertible into 30-Year Stock), four-fifths for Telephone Expenditure and one-fifth for Public Expenditure -----	4,804,373.33
4%	Debentures, due 1922, four-fifths for Telephone Expenditure, and one-fifth for Public Expenditure -----	133,333.34
4%	Registered Stock (Converted), four-fifths for Telephone Expenditure, and one-fifth for Public Expenditure ---	62,293.33
4½%	Registered Stock, due 1943, two-fifths for Telephone Expenditure, and three-fifths for Public Expenditure ----	4,866,666.66
4½%	Debentures, due 1943, two-fifths for Telephone Expenditure, and three-fifths for Public Expenditure -----	133,333.34
4½%	Debentures, due 1923, eight-eighteenths for Public Expenditure, five-eighteenths for Telephone Expenditure, and five-eighteenths for Elevator Expenditure -----	3,600,000.00
4½%	Debentures, due 1924, for Public Expenditure -----	7,400,000.00
5%	Debentures, due 1925, for Public Expenditure and Telephone Expenditure -----	4,000,000.00
5%	Debentures, due 1926, for Public Expenditure -----	2,000,000.00
5%	Debentures, due 1922 (August 1st), for Public Expenditure -----	1,500,000.00
5%	Debentures, due 1922 (December 1st), for Public Expenditure -----	175,000.00
6%	Debentures, due 1928, for Public Expenditure and Telephone Expenditure -----	825,000.00
5½%	Debentures, due 1929, two-thirds for Public Expenditure and one-third for Telephone Expenditure -----	2,135,000.00
5½%	Debentures, due 1939, Public Expenditure -----	1,000,000.00
		<u>\$34,635,200.00</u>
	Less Sinking Fund -----	980,623.28
	NET BONDED DEBT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1919 -----	<u>\$33,654,576.72</u>

STATEMENT NO. 3

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

As at December 31st, 1919.

Public Buildings (including Stock Advance) -----	\$ 8,465,651.69
Bridges -----	2,825,412.28
Trunk Roads and Bridges thereon -----	3,538,513.53
Roads, District and Local -----	32,054.09
Demonstration Farms -----	382,881.55
Telephone Plant, Stock, Tools, etc. -----	11,394,588.64
Ferries -----	133,106.04
Provincial Police—Buildings and Equipment -----	54,129.04
Loans to Creameries -----	5,049.85
Loans to United Grain Growers, Ltd. -----	1,043,891.53
Advances to School Districts -----	53,207.83
Advance to Central Canada Railway—amount due -----	2,000,000.00
Advance to Liquor Vendors -----	17,000.00
Lacombe and North-Western Railway—Loan, etc. -----	523,151.16
University of Alberta—Loan -----	2,500.00
King's Printer's Advance -----	41,762.42
Advances—School Libraries, School Supplies, etc. -----	25,810.14
Advances—Miscellaneous (including Drought Relief) -----	249,923.57
Advances to Normal School Students -----	28,971.00
Loans to Alberta Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission -----	15,000.00
Lacombe and North-Western Railway Shares -----	1,975.35
Taxes on Forfeited Lands -----	23,274.09
Surveys -----	961,762.72
Deferred Revenue -----	3,528,780.06
Miscellaneous -----	133,037.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 35,481,434.08
Deposit (in lieu of debt) in hands of Dominion Government--	8,107,500.00
Deposit (School Lands Fund) -----	4,888,000.00
Deferred and overdue payments of Principal on School Lands	6,716,720.37
Unsold School Lands, 6,928,869 acres at \$12.00 per acre-----	83,146,428.00
	<hr/>
Total -----	\$138,340,082.45

STATEMENT NO. 4

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

For Year ending December 31st, 1920.

Vote.		
4-16 Etc.	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (Police) ----	\$ 15,150.00
5-19 Etc.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (\$2,454,626.01)---	
3	Surveys and Compensation for Lands--	\$ 89,400.00
4	Inspection of Public Works -----	10,500.00
5	Ferry Service -----	50,000.00
6	Bridges -----	550,000.00
7	Maintenance and Construction of Main Highways -----	250,000.00
12	Legislature, Departmental and Public Buildings, alterations and furnishings	75,000.00
13	Public Institutions, alterations and furn- ishings -----	20,000.00
14	Government House, improvement of grounds -----	4,000.00
15	Parliament Buildings, improvement of grounds -----	8,000.00
16	Hospital for Insane, Ponoka -----	199,590.00
17	Hospital for Returned Soldiers, Red Deer	5,000.00
18	Alberta Provincial Police Buildings ----	25,000.00
19	Sites and Construction, Public Buildings	75,000.00
20	Construction Court House, Medicine Hat	98,996.76
21	Institute of Technology, Calgary -----	500,000.00
22	Institute for Mentally Deficient Children	175,000.00
23	Schools of Agriculture -----	251,116.45
24	Tuberculosis Hospital, Keith -----	59,522.80
25	Contingencies -----	5,000.00
26	Bonuses, Increases, Etc. -----	3,500.00
		<hr/>
		\$2,454,626.01
6-20	Education Department -----	220,000.00
7-21	Agriculture Department -----	1,371,500.00
8-22	Dairy and Poultry Industry -----	750,000.00
9-23	Public Health Act (Patients, Keith San- atorium) -----	50,000.00
10-24	Railways and Telephones, Telephone Branch (Loan) -----	4,000,000.00
11-25	Railways and Telephones, Railways Branch -----	220,710.90
12-26	General Administrative Purposes (Luna- tics' Estates) -----	5,000.00
13-27	Municipal Affairs (Land forfeiture pro- ceedings) -----	120,000.00
14-28	Miscellaneous -----	127,500.00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$9,334,486.91</u>

BUDGET SPEECH OF

STATEMENT NO. 5
 INCOME ACCOUNT, 1920
 (Estimated).

Revenue.

Dominion Subsidy	\$1,621,075.00
School Lands	700,000.00
Treasury Department	542,835.71
Attorney General's Department	1,508,700.00
Provincial Secretary's Department	1,464,407.06
Public Works Department	366,170.00
Education Department	59,500.00
Agriculture Department	237,100.00
Railways and Telephones	1,995,000.00
Municipal Affairs	2,037,000.00
Public Health	34,785.00
Legislative Assembly	2,030.00
King's Printer	10,000.00
Public Utilities Commission	4,000.00
	<u>\$10,582,602.77</u>

Expenditure:

Public Debt	\$1,475,050.00
Civil Government	682,502.00
Legislation	160,105.00
Administration of Justice	1,449,169.71
Public Works	1,563,226.83
Education Department	1,825,090.00
Agriculture Department	540,310.00
Public Health	440,025.00
Telephones	1,981,509.00
Railways Branch	8,100.00
General Administrative Purposes	223,340.00
Municipal Affairs	138,290.00
Miscellaneous	68,790.00
	<u>\$10,555,507.54</u>
Surplus	<u>\$ 27,095.23</u>

STATEMENT NO. 6

AGRICULTURE.

Embraced in the Province are 161,872,000 acres of which it is estimated 1,510,400 acres are covered by rivers and lakes, leaving 160,361,600 acres of land. Allowing approximately 60,000,000 acres for the rough land of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, other mountains and hills, together with certain waste acreage in some small sections of the Province not suitable for cultivation, leaves at least 100,000,000 acres available for cultivation. During the year 1919 more than 8,000,000 acres were actually in crop and the estimated value of farm products for that year was \$149,583,321.89, details of which are included in the following statement:

	Acres	Bushels	Yield per acre, bus.	Price	Revenue
Spring Wheat ---	4,241,903	33,935,224	8.00	\$1.83	\$ 62,101,459.92
Winter Wheat --	40,600	639,450	15.75	1.95	1,246,927.50
Oats -----	2,767,372	65,725,085	23.75	0.64	42,064,054.40
Barley -----	414,212	10,562,406	25.50	1.86	19,646,075.16
Flax -----	80,690	221,897	2.75	4.15	920,872.55
Rye -----	83,804	1,173,256	14.00	1.42	1,666,023.52
Mixed Grains ---	26,000	942,500	36.25	0.83	782,275.00
		Tons	Tons		
Hay and Clover --	433,296	476,626	1.10	20.89	9,956,717.14
Fodder Corn -----	900	5,022	5.58	10.50	52,731.00
Alfalfa -----	21,553	43,106	2.00	29.16	1,256,970.96
		Bushels	Bushels		
Potatoes -----	45,848	8,241,178	179.75	0.83	6,840,177.74
Turnips, etc. ----	12,500	2,768,750	221.50	1.06	2,934,875.00
Peas -----	1,603	28,854	18.00	3.00	86,562.00
Beans -----	690	6,900	10.00	4.00	27,600.00
					<u>\$149,583,321.89</u>
Animals slaughtered and sold -----					\$ 50,000,000.00
Dairy Products -----					31,625,000.00
Wool Clip (2,114,319 lbs.) -----					1,268,591.40
Game and Furs -----					2,250,000.00
Horticulture -----					200,000.00
Poultry and Products -----					5,000,000.00
Total -----					<u>\$239,926,913.29</u>

Total acres (Grain), 1919, 7,654,581.

LIVE STOCK.

	Number	Value	Total Value
Horses -----	800,380	\$100.00	\$ 80,038,000.00
Milch Cows -----	336,596	80.00	26,927,680.00
Other Cattle -----	1,247,448	60.00	74,846,880.00
Sheep -----	364,498	12.00	4,373,976.00
Swine -----	445,858	22.00	9,808,876.00
Poultry -----	4,426,375	.75	3,319,781.25
			<u>\$199,315,193.25</u>

STATEMENT NO. 7

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES 1914 WITH 1920.

Name. Chargeable to Income.	1914	1920	Comparison.	
			Increase	Decrease
Education -----	\$ 762,610.00	\$1,825,090.00	\$1,062,480.00	
Agriculture -----	343,500.00	540,310.00	196,810.00	
Telephones -----	900,000.00	1,981,509.00	1,081,509.00	
Total -----	<u>\$2,006,110.00</u>	<u>\$4,346,909.00</u>	<u>\$2,340,799.00</u>	

SUMMARY.

1914 -----	\$2,206,110.00
1920 -----	<u>4,346,909.00</u>
Increase over 1914 -----	<u>\$2,140,799.00</u>

In 1920 Estimates an appropriation of \$8,100.00 was made on Railways and Telephones (Railways Branch) and is not included in above.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCOME 1914 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1920.

1914 -----	\$ 5,164,030.00
1920 -----	<u>10,555,507.54</u>
Increase over 1914 -----	<u>\$ 5,391,477.54</u>

LEGISLATION (INCLUDING INDEMNITY OF MEMBERS).

1914 Compared with 1920.

Vote.

3-14

	1914	1920
(1) Mr. Speaker's Sessional Allowance -----	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
(2) Deputy Speaker's Sessional Allowance -----	500.00	750.00
(3) Leader of Opposition, Special Allowance -----	2,500.00	2,500.00
(4) Indemnity to Members, 58 at \$1,500 (Including Travelling Expenses) -----	85,000.00	88,000.00
	<u>\$90,500.00</u>	<u>\$93,750.00</u>
(5) Clerk of Legislative Assembly -----	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,000.00
(6) Sergeant-at-Arms, Pages, Stenographers and Law Clerk -----	3,000.00	8,600.00
(7) Postage and Telegrams -----	100.00	425.00
(8) Library -----	4,000.00	3,000.00
(9) Newspapers and Periodicals -----	500.00	800.00
(10) Librarian and Statistician -----	2,520.00	2,700.00
(11) Assistant Librarian -----	1,500.00	1,550.00
(12) Clerical Assistance -----	1,980.00	2,550.00
(13) Printing and Binding Statutes, Journal, Votes and Proceedings, Sessional and all other Papers and Stationery, etc. -----	15,000.00	25,000.00
(14) Contingencies -----	400.00	3,000.00
Standardization of Provincial Laws -----		500.00
Revision and Consolidation of Statutes -----		14,000.00
Provision for Bonuses and Increases -----		1,230.00
	<u>\$30,500.00</u>	<u>\$66,355.00</u>